

NSC BRIEFING

26 February 1957

**ESTIMATE OF WORLD SITUATION**

- I. Post-war stability greatly disturbed.
  - A. World situation fluid; psychological factors more important.
  - B. Increased chance for miscalculations leading to war.
- II. De-Stalinization unleashed lasting forces.
  - A. Intellectual content in USSR; Satellite tension; weakened Western Commie parties.
  - B. Commie world weaker, not collapsing.
  - C. USSR continues block German unity.
- III. Western alliance weakened.
  - A. Desire to cut defense spending.
  - B. Relative European power position declining.
- IV. Underdeveloped peoples have new leverage.
  - A. Soviets building up Nasr as anti-West symbol.
  - B. In Far East, Chicom strength and prestige growing.
    - 1. Steady rate of Chicom economic growth.
    - 2. Peaceful pose is profitable.
    - 3. Greater role in Bloc affairs.
    - 4. Growing influence in Asian affairs.
  - C. North Africa still threat of crisis.
    - 1. Black Africa - chance for orderly development.
    - 2. Latin America bright spot for US interests.
- V. Soviets unlikely start war deliberately.
  - A. Eastern European instability dangerous.
  - B. Chicoms unlikely to start anything.
  - C. In Mideast Soviets will try expand influence.

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NSC BRIEFING

28 February 1957

ESTIMATE OF THE WORLD SITUATION

I. Principal factor is change.

- A. Although deterrents to general war have increased through the increase of nuclear power on both sides, the present unstable situation has also increased the opportunities for miscalculations which could lead to general war.

II. There has been a major upheaval in the Communist world.

- A. Through de-Stalinization, forces have been unleashed with which Soviet leaders will have to struggle for some time.
1. In USSR--intellectual discontent, but as yet no serious threat to regime.
  2. In Satellites--USSR will try to re-establish control in Poland and prevent any relaxation in the other satellites, but disaffection and tension will remain. Soviet-Yugoslav relations have again deteriorated and now resemble those of a few years ago.
  3. In Western countries--Communist parties are torn by dissension and weakened by defections.

B. Communist world weaker, but no signs of collapse.

1. USSR militarily strong and industrially highly developed in fields relating to national defense.
2. Politically, Soviet leaders cannot go back to Stalinism.
3. Despite the USSR's partial reversal of a policy of liberalization internally, USSR is likely to continue the trend toward liberalization over the long run.

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C. German Reunification. [The USSR continues to be the principal obstacle to reunification.]

1. Any change in Soviet policy appears unlikely at an early date.
2. West German moves to explore reunification possibilities are likely if Adenauer leaves the scene.

III. The Western Alliance has been weakened.

A. Even before Suez affair, the relaxation of cold-war tensions and hot-war fears had taken some of urgency out of the NATO alliance. There was a widespread urge to reduce defense costs and on the part of France a dispersal of forces to Africa.

B. The relative power position of Western Europe has declined.<sup>is</sup> The long-range implications of the NATO alliance are being reconsidered. Thinking is not yet crystallized.

1. Europeans are anxious for US protection, but fearful of being drawn into a US-Soviet conflict.

IV. The underdeveloped peoples have gained a new leverage.

A. With the entry of the USSR into the arena, the underdeveloped peoples have an opportunity to engage in the dangerous game of playing off the two great powers against each other. They also have gained the UN as a forum.

B. Problem in Middle East

1. USSR is exploiting Arab nationalism, rather than bidding for direct control for the time being. It seeks to build up Maqr as symbol of anti-Western nationalism.

2. The success of Nasr has encouraged extreme nationalists throughout the Arab world. Moderates in the Arab countries were alarmed but have not joined together in any effective opposition.
  3. Stability depends upon emergence of moderate leaders who are nationalist, courageous, able to satisfy popular aspirations, and willing to show a reasonable regard for Western economic interests.
  4. However, it will be some time before even moderate leaders could negotiate a settlement of the Israeli question.
- C. In Far East, Chinese Communist strength and prestige growing.
1. Communist regime firmly established and making steady progress in domestic programs. GNP expanding at average annual rate of <sup>8</sup> percent comparable to Japan and above that of India; socialization of all sectors of economy nearly complete. Serious domestic problems could develop from adverse peasant reactions to collectivization and from resources shortages, but regime probably able <sup>to manage</sup> support GNP growth rate of 7 percent over next 5 years.
  2. Chicom regime likely continue "peaceful" pose over next few years. Fears US reaction to aggression. Desires build-up economy and armed strength. Period of peace lessens dependence on USSR, provides opportunities to extend influence by political, psychological, and economic means.

3. Communist China playing more active role in Bloc affairs. Bargaining power with USSR probably increased substantially as result its role in Polish and Hungarian crises. Continues place heavy emphasis on Bloc solidarity and not likely push own interests to point of risking split with USSR.
4. Growing influence and prestige of Communist China most significant trend in Asia. Asians generally conscious of CHICOM military strength as a result of Korea, and many aware of CHICOM support for armed rebellions (Indo-China, Malaya). Admiration felt for domestic accomplishments and interest in CHICOM experience in dealing with problem economic development. Skillful CHICOM propaganda seeks to identify Communist China with anti-colonial, anti-capitalist sentiments. ~~This~~ This appeals to overseas Chinese. Most Asian leaders assume Communist regime here to stay and desire to establish and maintain friendly relations <sup>hope</sup> with Peiping.

D. Elsewhere

1. Approaching a crisis in Algeria. Sooner or later French must grant virtual independence. Moderation of Tunisian and Moroccan governments threatened by their ideological and material involvement in the Algerian conflict.
2. In Black Africa, still some chance for orderly development, but opposition to colonial status is growing dramatically.

3. Latin America is a relatively bright spot, compared with many other areas. There are troubled areas (Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti), but unlikely to pose serious challenge to the US special relationship with Latin American countries.

V. Danger of War

- A. USSR likely to refrain from deliberate initiation of war. Soviet leaders would deliberately assume grave risk of war only if they thought some action of ours threatened their survival.
- B. ~~Some~~ Danger is involved in the instability in Eastern Europe--especially if there were uprisings in Poland or East Germany.  
Believe USSR would try to prevent large-scale conflict and would make a major effort to avoid war with US.]
- C. Chinese Communists are unlikely to try anything in Far East so long as they believe it would involve serious risk of war with US.
- D. Elsewhere, including Middle East, USSR will continue to try to expand influence particularly in Egypt and Syria, but not at serious risk of war with US.